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189/503481  
PTO

# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.

862.C1823

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier

HIROTAKA SHIYAMA

Express Mail Label No.

## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

## ADDRESS TO:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, DC 20231

1. ☐ Fee Transmittal Form  
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)

2. ☒ Specification Total Pages

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) Total Sheets

4. ☒ Oath or Declaration Total Pages

a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)

b. ☒ Unexecuted for information purposes

c. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)  
**[Note Box 5 below]**

i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
Signed Statement attached deleting inventor(s)  
named in the prior application, see 37 CFR  
1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4c is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the  
oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4c, is considered as being  
part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby  
incorporated by reference therein.

6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
(if applicable, all necessary)

a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy

b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)

c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))

9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney  
(when there is an assignee)

10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)

11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations

12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment

13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
(Should be specifically itemized)

14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application  
Status still proper and desired

15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
(if foreign priority is claimed)

16. ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

## 18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(c))	115-20 =	95	X \$ 18.00 =	\$1,710.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 cfr 1.16(b))	9-3 =	6	X \$ 78.00 =	\$ 468.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable) (37 CFR 1.16(d))			\$260.00 =	\$ 0.00
				BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a))	\$ 690.00
	Total of above Calculations =				\$2,868.00
	Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				
	TOTAL =				\$2,868.00

19. Small entity status

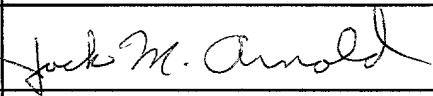
- a. ☐ A Small entity statement is enclosed
- b. ☐ A small entity statement was filed in the prior nonprovisional application and such status is still proper and desired.
- c. ☐ Is no longer claimed.

20. ☒ A check in the amount of \$2,868.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.

21. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the recordal fee is enclosed.

22. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit overpayments or charge the following fees to Deposit Account No. 06-1205:

- a. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.16.
- b. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17.
- c. ☐ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.18.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED	
NAME	Jack M. Arnold (Reg. No. 25,823)
SIGNATURE	
DATE	February 11, 2000

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

DYNAMIC IMAGE DIGEST AUTOMATIC EDITING SYSTEM AND  
DYNAMIC IMAGE DIGEST AUTOMATIC EDITING METHOD

5

FILED OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an image processing  
system and to an image processing method.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Conventionally, to determine whether or not a dynamic  
image (moving picture) is one the viewer wishes to view, it  
was necessary to perform accelerated replay, or to fast-  
forward and then replay.

15

However, both of these methods are inconvenient for  
the user, because replay required bothersome operations, and  
there are also problems with the quality of replayed images.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20

The present invention has been made in order to resolve  
the foregoing problems, and it is an object hereof to provide  
a user with means to view the contents of a desired dynamic  
image appropriately and in a short time, and means to search  
for a dynamic image the user wishes to use.

25

As means for attaining the foregoing object, the  
present invention is structured, for example, as follows.

The present invention includes calculating means for calculating the degree of similarity among a plurality of image frames of dynamic image data, determining means for determining scene-change frames based on degree of  
5 similarity calculated by the calculating means, and dynamic image means which perform automatic editing and preparation of a digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging from each scene delimited by a scene change frames for a specified duration, or a specified duration of frames having  
10 a low degree of similarity with an immediately preceding frame.

Further, the present invention may also include detecting means for detecting a blank scene, and exception processing means for performing exception processing in  
15 which an initial image frame after a blank scene detected by the detecting means at the beginning of the dynamic image, said blank scene is always treated as a scene-change frame.

Further, the exception processing means may also perform exception processing in which a final image frame  
20 after a blank scene detected by the detecting means at the end of the dynamic image has been excluded is always treated as a scene-change frame. The exception processing means may also perform exception processing in which, when a time difference between two scene-change frames in close  
25 proximity is less than the foregoing specified duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first scene through

a frame of the specified duration from the scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two scenes.

The exception processing means may also perform  
5 exception processing which, when the scene-change frame of a scene to be merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-change frame of the previous scene, instead of merging frames for a specified duration, only merges frames through the scene-change frame of the next scene.

10 Further, the dynamic image means may, on receipt of instructions to prepare a much change digest, merge a specified duration of frames within a scene which have a low degree of similarity with preceding frames.

In addition, the present invention may include  
15 calculating means for calculating a degree of similarity among a plurality of image frames of dynamic image data, determining means for determining a scene-change frame based on the degree of similarity calculated by the calculating means, and dynamic image means which perform automatic  
20 editing and preparation of a digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging, within a scene delimited by a change of scene, a specified duration of frames having a low degree of similarity with preceding frames.

Further, the dynamic image means may, on receipt of  
25 instructions to prepare a quiet digest, merge a specified duration of frames within a scene which have a high degree

of similarity with an immediately preceding frame.

Further, the present invention may also include detecting means for detecting a blank scene, and exception processing means for performing exception processing in  
5 which frames for a specified duration from an initial image frame after a blank scene detected by the detecting means at the beginning of the dynamic image has been excluded are always incorporated in the digest.

Further, the exception processing means may also  
10 perform exception processing in which frames for a specified duration before a final image frame after a blank scene detected by the detecting means at the end of the dynamic image has been excluded are always incorporated in the digest. The exception processing means may also perform  
15 exception processing in which, when a time difference between two scene-change frames in close proximity is less than the foregoing specified duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first scene through a frame the specified duration from the scene-change frame of the second scene are  
20 treated as the result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two scenes. Again, the exception processing means may also perform exception processing which, when the scene-change frame of a scene to be merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-change frame of the previous scene,  
25 instead of merging frames for a specified duration, only merges frames through the scene-change frame of the next

scene.

Further, in the present invention, when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then preferentially merging into the digest scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame.

Further, in the present invention, when there are few scene changes, and the digest dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene. Moreover, in the present invention, for a dynamic image for which no scene change has been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target duration, and this is treated as the digest dynamic image.

Further, the present invention may comprise means which perform automatic editing and preparation of a digest dynamic image for dynamic image data by calculating degree of similarity among a plurality of frames of the dynamic image data, determining scene-change frames based on the calculated degree of similarity, and merging frames for a

specified duration from each scene-change frame.

In addition, the present invention may enable a user to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

5           Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference symbols designate the same or similar parts throughout the Figures thereof.

10

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the Specification, illustrate embodiments of the present invention and, together with the  
15 description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of an image processing device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

20           Fig. 2 is a flowchart showing, in outline, processing for automatic digest dynamic image preparation according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a flowchart explaining the details of the digest scene selection pre-processing of step S7 in Fig. 2.

25           Fig. 4 is a flowchart explaining the details of processing for the automatic digest dynamic image



preparation of step S8 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a drawing explaining scene change information according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a drawing showing an example of frame interval  
5 information according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a drawing showing an example of updating frame  
interval information according to an embodiment of the  
present invention, in such a way as to eliminate scene  
10 overlap.

Fig. 8 is a drawing showing another example of updating  
frame interval information according to an embodiment of the  
present invention, in such a way as to eliminate scene  
overlap.

Fig. 9 is a drawing showing an example of dividing a  
frame into a plurality of blocks according to an embodiment  
of the present invention.  
15

Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing in outline processing  
for automatic digest dynamic image preparation according to  
an embodiment of the present invention.  
20

Fig. 11 is a flowchart showing the details of  
processing for the digest basic information preparation of  
step S101 in Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 is a drawing explaining scene change  
25 information according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 13 is a flowchart explaining the details of the digest scene selection pre-processing of step S102 in Fig. 10.

Fig. 14 is a flowchart explaining the details of processing for the automatic digest dynamic image preparation of step S103 in Fig. 10.

Fig. 15 is a drawing showing an example of frame interval information according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 16 is a drawing showing an example of updating frame interval information according to an embodiment of the present invention, in such a way as to eliminate scene overlap.

Fig. 17 is a drawing showing another example of updating frame interval information according to an embodiment of the present invention, in such a way as to eliminate scene overlap.

Fig. 18 is a flowchart showing the details of processing for the digest dynamic image replay or filing of step S104 in Fig. 10.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[FIRST EMBODIMENT]

The following will explain in detail one embodiment of the present invention with reference to the drawings. In order to enable determination, with simple control, rapidly, and with certainty, of whether or not an image is the one the user wishes to view, the present embodiment automatically produces a high-quality digest dynamic image by performing dynamic image processing in accordance with dynamic image digest data preparation algorithms (to be discussed below), thus enabling the viewer to determine whether or not the dynamic image is the one the viewer wishes to view.

Further, by making it possible to set a target duration for the digest dynamic image in systems or software which require setting a limit on the length thereof, the present embodiment makes it possible to prepare a digest dynamic image which can be stored even in cases where there are limitations on the size of a dynamic image data header or a data domain of the memory medium.

Fig. 1 shows the structure of an image processing device which realizes image processing according to the present embodiment. Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of the image processing device according to the present embodiment.

In Fig. 1, 10 is an image processing section which, in accordance with image processing algorithms (to be discussed below) stored in an algorithm storage section 50, processes an image, e.g. a dynamic image, inputted by an image

input section 20, and 20 is an image input section which inputs dynamic images, etc.

Further, 30 is a display section for display of, e.g., images processed by the image processing section 10, and 40 is an output section which outputs for storage, e.g., images processed by the image processing section 10, and can, for example, cause processed image information to be stored as a file. 50 is an algorithm storage section which stores image processing algorithms used in image processing in the image processing section 10 and necessary control steps, and 60 is an image memory capable of storing image data to be processed by the image processing section 10.

The image processing section 10 includes an inter-frame similarity calculating section 11, a scene change determining section 12, a digest scene selecting section 13, and a digest dynamic image preparing section 14. Image processing algorithms performed by the image processing section 10 to automatically prepare a digest dynamic image will be discussed in the following embodiments.

In the first embodiment, the image processing section 10 of the first embodiment above will perform processing to automatically prepare a digest dynamic image in accordance with an image processing algorithm shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a flowchart showing, in general form processing for automatic digest dynamic image preparation according to the present embodiment.

In automatic digest dynamic image preparation processing according to the present embodiment, first, dynamic image information is inputted from the image input section 20. Upon input of dynamic image information to be confirmed, the image processing section 10 begins processing for confirmation of the dynamic image, and proceeds to step S1 in Fig. 2.

First, in step S1, processing is carried out to read one frame at a time from the dynamic image for which a digest is to be prepared, and it is then determined whether or not there are remaining frames to be processed. If there are remaining frames, processing proceeds to step S2, where the next frame is read, and then to step S3, where the inter-frame similarity calculating section 11 calculates the similarity between the read frame and the previous frame(s). The frame(s) preceding the read frame may be singular or plural, and thus the algorithm therefor is not particularly limited.

Then, in step S4, based on the inter-frame similarity calculation result, the scene change determining section 12 performs scene change determination processing. Then, if it is determined in step S5 that there was no scene change (that the compared frames belong to the same scene), processing returns to step S1.

If, on the other hand, it is determined in step S5 that there was a scene change, processing proceeds to step S6, where that frame is stored as a scene initial frame, and

information regarding the degree of similarity (or disparity), which represents the magnitude of the scene change, and regarding whether the scene is a blank scene, are also stored. Then processing returns to step S1.

5           The foregoing information will be called "scene change information." The scene change information is stored, for example, in a memory 70 (see Fig. 1). Fig. 5 shows an example of scene change information. As shown in Fig. 5, initial frame, final frame, magnitude of scene change, etc. are  
10 stored in relation to each scene change number (scene change ID).

Then, when the next scene change is detected, in the processing in step S6, the immediately preceding frame is incorporated in the scene change information as the final  
15 frame of the preceding scene. When processing has been performed to the end of the dynamic image, the frame number of the final frame of the dynamic image is stored as the final frame of the final scene change information.

By performing the foregoing processing for every frame  
20 of the dynamic image, scene change frames and the similarity (or disparity), which shows the magnitude of the scene change, and the kinds of the scene (blank or no-blank or so) and average information of the similarity of the scene, can be obtained for every scene change of the dynamic image.

25           If the foregoing processing is performed at the time of registering the dynamic image to a dynamic image output

device such as the display section 30, only the processing to be described below need be performed at the time of digest preparation. Thus digest generation is more convenient because it can be performed substantially in real time.

5           If, in step S1, there are no remaining frames, processing proceeds to step S7, where digest scene selection pre-processing is executed, in which scenes are selected for a digest of the dynamic image to be viewed by, for example, display on the display section 30. Then, in step S8,  
10          processing for automatic digest dynamic image preparation is performed to prepare a digest dynamic image, which is, for example, stored in the image memory 60.

          Thereafter, processing for digest dynamic image replay or file conversion may be performed, whereby the digest  
15          dynamic image is replayed and, for example, displayed on the display section 30, or converted into a file and outputted to the output section 40.

          Next, the digest scene selection pre-processing in step S7 shown in Fig. 2 will be explained in detail with  
20          reference to the flowchart in Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a flowchart explaining the digest scene selection pre-processing shown in step S7 of Fig. 2.

          First, in step S11, the scene change information, which shows frame number, inter-frame similarity (disparity), and  
25          whether there are blank frames, is retrieved. Then, in step S12, scene change information pertaining to blank scenes is

excluded. Next, in step S13, of the remaining scene changes, the chronologically first and last scene changes are determined, and scene change information pertaining to the first and last scene changes is deleted from the foregoing  
5 remaining scene changes and stored in a separate domain.

Then, in step S14, based on the similarity (or disparity) expressing the magnitude of each scene change, the scene change information is sorted by magnitude of scene change, starting from the scene change of the greatest  
10 magnitude. From the point of view of similarity, the scene changes are sorted from least to the greatest, and from the point of view of disparity, from greatest to the least.

The foregoing processing for blank scene deletion, determination of first and last scene changes  
15 chronologically and deleting scene change information pertaining thereto from the remaining scene changes, and sorting by degree of similarity (or disparity) may of course be performed in parallel instead of as successive steps.

Next, the digest dynamic image preparation processing  
20 in step S8 shown in Fig. 2 will be explained in detail with reference to the flowchart in Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a flowchart explaining the digest dynamic image preparation processing shown in step S8 of Fig. 2.

In the digest dynamic image preparation processing  
25 shown in Fig. 4, partial scenes are merged into a digest in accordance with the algorithm explained below. As



intermediate information, frame interval information is prepared, and after a target duration has elapsed, digest scene selection pre-processing is ended, after which frames are selected based on the frame interval information and  
5 merged to generate the digest.

First, in step S21, the duration of each partial scene (TS) and the duration of the digest (TD) are specified. An optimum scene duration from the beginning of each partial scene is determined on the basis of human vision  
10 characteristics. This duration is TS sec. The duration TS is based on various psychological experiments, and is not particularly limited, but is on the order of several seconds.

Then, in step S22, scene change information for the first scene change, previously stored in a separate domain,  
15 is retrieved, and frame interval information for frames from this first scene change for a duration of TS sec. is stored.

Fig. 6 shows one example of frame interval information. As shown in Fig. 6, each line of frame interval information is made up of an initial frame number corresponding to a unique  
20 scene number and scene change of the dynamic image, and a final frame number corresponding to the final frame of the scene TS sec. in duration.

Then, in step S23, using the sorted scene change information, the first scene change information in the sorted  
25 order is retrieved and added as a new line of frame interval information, and the total time is calculated. Then, in step

S24, it is checked whether or not the end of the sorted series of scene change information has been reached. If the end of the sorted series of scene change information has been reached, processing proceeds to step S25, where it is  
5 detected that, since the number of scene changes is small, processing for adding scene changes to the frame interval information has been completed for every scene change, and a notification is made that the number of scene changes is small, and also specifying the number of seconds the digest  
10 actually reached (remaining time), after which processing returns.

If, in step S24, the end of the sorted series of scene change information has not been reached, processing proceeds to step S26, where it is checked whether or not the total  
15 duration is less than (TD). If the total duration is less than  $(TD) - (TS)$ , processing proceeds to step S27, where, using the sorted scene change information, partial scene information for the next scene change in the sorted series is retrieved and added as a new line of frame interval  
20 information, after which the total time is calculated, and processing returns to step S24.

Incidentally, when adding to the frame interval information in the processing in step S27, frames overlapping with the frame interval information will occasionally be  
25 added. This happens, for example, when two scene changes are less than TS seconds apart. In such a case, the frame interval

information is revised in such a way as to exclude scene overlap. An example is shown in Fig. 7.

Again, when the duration of a scene to be added to the frame interval information is less than  $TS$  sec., as shown  
5 in Fig. 8, only frames through the final frame in the scene are added.

The duration of the digest as specified at a higher level is  $TD$  sec., and the processing of steps S24 through S27 is carried out as long as the total time occupied by the  
10 frames of the frame interval information does not exceed  $(TD - TS)$  sec. Then, when the total time exceeds  $(TD) - (2 \times TS)$ , processing proceeds from step S26 to step S28, after which the final scene change information previously stored elsewhere is retrieved, and frames from the beginning of the  
15 final scene change for a duration of  $TS$  sec. are added to the frame interval information. Then a notification is made that processing has been successful, and also specifying the time remaining, after which processing returns.

In the foregoing explanation, when the digest is short  
20 because the number of scene changes is small, if the total duration of the digest is at least a threshold value  $TH$  seconds shorter than  $TD$  seconds, the digest dynamic image preparation processing shown in Fig. 3 may be repeated gradually increasing the duration  $TS$  of each partial scene, thereby  
25 bringing the total duration of the digest closer to a specified duration. Even if processing is repeated in this

way, the number of calculations can be held to a minimum if the foregoing control is performed, and thus no problems will arise.

Further, even if there is no scene changes, it is effective to perform exception processing, in which, after excluding blank scenes, frames are retrieved for a duration of T sec. from the beginning of the dynamic image. Then, based on the pre-processing for obtaining the digest, frames are retrieved from the actual dynamic image data on the basis of the frame interval information, thereby producing the digest, after which processing ends.

#### [SECOND EMBODIMENT]

In the second embodiment, the image processing section shown in Fig. 1 of the second embodiment above performs processing for automatic preparation of a digest dynamic image in accordance with the image processing algorithm shown in Fig. 10. Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing the general flow of processing for automatic digest dynamic image preparation according to the present embodiment.

In automatic digest dynamic image preparation processing according to the present embodiment, dynamic image information, to be viewed, is first selected and inputted through the image input section 20. Upon input of dynamic image information to be confirmed, the image processing section 10 begins processing for confirmation of the dynamic image, and proceeds to the processing shown in

Fig. 10.

First, by performing the digest basic information preparation processing shown in step S101, basic information for preparing the digest is obtained. Next, in step S102,  
5 digest scene selection pre-processing is executed, in which scenes are selected for the digest of the dynamic image to be viewed by, for example, display on the display section 30.

Then, in step S103, processing for automatic digest  
10 dynamic image preparation is performed to prepare a digest dynamic image, which is, for example, stored in the image memory 60. Then, in step S104, processing for digest dynamic image replay or file conversion is performed, whereby the digest dynamic image is replayed and, for example, displayed  
15 on the display section 30, or converted into a file and outputted to the output section 40.

Next, the digest basic information preparation processing shown in step S101 will be explained in detail with reference to the flowchart in Fig. 11. Fig. 11 is a  
20 flowchart showing the details of the digest basic information preparation processing shown in step S101 of Fig. 10. Here, since the digest basic information preparation processing requires a comparatively long processing time, if it is performed, for example, at the time of recording the image  
25 in the image memory 60, real-time processing can be expedited, since the remainder of the processing is very

simple.

First, in step S111, processing is performed to extract one frame at a time from the dynamic image for which a digest is to be prepared, and it is determined whether there are  
5 remaining frames to be processed. If there are no remaining frames, processing is ended and returns. If, on the other hand, there are remaining frames in step S111, processing proceeds to step S112.

In step S112, the next frame is read out from the dynamic  
10 image data. Then, in step S113, the inter-frame similarity calculating section 11 calculates the similarity between the read frame and the previous frame(s). The frame(s) preceding the read frame may be singular or plural, and thus the algorithm therefor is not particularly limited.

15 Then, in step S114, based on the inter-frame similarity calculation result, the scene change determining section 12 performs scene change determination processing. Then, if it is determined in step S115 that there was a scene change, processing proceeds to step S116, where that frame is stored  
20 as a scene initial frame, and information regarding the degree of similarity (or disparity), which represents the magnitude of the scene change, and regarding whether or not the scene is a blank scene, are also stored. This information is stored, for example, in the memory.

25 The foregoing information will be called "scene change information." Fig. 12 shows an example of scene change

information. As shown in Fig. 12, initial frame, final frame, magnitude of scene change, etc. are stored in relation to each scene change number (scene change ID).

Specifically, the scene change information stores the  
5 frame numbers of the scene initial and scene final frames, the inter-frame similarity (disparity), presence of blank frames, and initial frame numbers and average similarity values for the "least change partial scene" and "most change partial scene" (to be discussed below).

10 Then, when the next scene change is detected, in the processing in step S116, the immediately preceding frame is incorporated in the scene change information as the final frame of the preceding scene. When processing has been performed to the end of the dynamic image, the frame number  
15 of the final frame of the dynamic image is stored as the final frame of the final scene change information.

After the processing in step S116 is completed, processing proceeds to step S117, where the largest and smallest partial scene change information at this point are  
20 cleared, and processing returns to step S111.

If in step S115 there was no scene change (i.e. during a scene), processing proceeds to step S118, where, from among frames for a period of TS seconds before the present frame, a frame interval (partial scene) for which the average value  
25 of similarity is maximum is calculated, and the initial frame of this partial scene and the average similarity value are

stored in the scene change information shown in Fig. 12 as  
the "least change partial scene," and, from among the frames  
for the same period of TS seconds, a frame interval for which  
the average similarity value is minimum is calculated, and  
5 the initial frame and average similarity value are stored  
in the scene change information shown in Fig. 12 as the "most  
change partial scene."

In the present embodiment, an optimum partial scene  
duration from the scene change frame is determined as  
10 explained above, on the basis of human vision  
characteristics, so there will be no noticeable flicker. This  
duration is TS sec. The duration TS is based on various  
psychological experiments, and is not particularly limited,  
but is on the order of several seconds.

15 The foregoing digest basic information preparation  
processing is performed for all of the frames in the dynamic  
image, thus obtaining all of the scene change frames in the  
dynamic image and the similarity (disparity) which indicates  
the magnitude of each scene change, whether it is a blank  
20 scene, and initial frame numbers and average similarity  
values for the least change and most change partial scenes.

If the foregoing processing is performed at the time  
of registering the dynamic image to a dynamic image output  
device such as the display section 30, only the processing  
25 to be described below need be performed at the time of digest  
preparation. Thus digest generation is more convenient



because it can be performed substantially in real time.

Next, the digest scene selection pre-processing in step S102 in Fig. 10 will be explained in detail with reference to the flowchart in Fig. 13. Fig. 13 is a flowchart explaining the digest scene selection pre-processing shown in step S102 of Fig. 10.

The digest scene selection pre-processing is carried out in accordance with a digest dynamic image replay time specified by the user, and with the user's indication of "little change" or "much change digest." This processing does not require an especially large number of calculations, and although a memory domain in the image memory 60 is used to store sort information for both the "little change digest" and "much change digest," this processing can be carried out when registering the dynamic image to the output device such as the display section 30, thus further expediting automatic digest preparation in real time.

First, in step S121, the scene change information, which shows frame number, inter-frame similarity, whether or not there are blank frames, and initial frame numbers and average similarity values for the most static and most dynamic partial scenes, is retrieved. In the present embodiment, the digest duration specified at a higher level is TD sec., and either "prepare little change digest" or "prepare much change digest" is selected.

Then, in step S122, scene change information

pertaining to blank scenes is excluded. Next, in step S123,  
of the remaining scene changes, the chronologically first  
and last scene changes are determined, and scene change  
information pertaining to the first and last scene changes  
5 are deleted from the foregoing remaining scene changes and  
stored in a separate domain.

Then, in step S124 it is determined whether or not the  
user specified a much change digest. If the user has selected  
"prepare much change digest," processing proceeds to step  
10 S125, where, referring to the data for the "most change  
partial scene," the partial scenes are sorted from smallest  
to greatest average similarity value. From the point of view  
of disparity, the partial scenes are sorted from greatest  
to least. Processing then returns.

15 On the other hand, if it was determined in step S124  
that the user has selected "prepare little change digest,"  
processing proceeds to step S126, where, referring to the  
data for the "least change partial scene," the partial scenes  
are sorted from greatest to smallest average similarity  
20 value. From the point of view of disparity, the partial scenes  
are sorted from smallest to greatest. Processing then  
returns.

The foregoing processing for blank scene deletion,  
determination of first and last scene changes  
25 chronologically and deleting scene change information  
pertaining thereto from the remaining scene changes and

storing it in a separate domain, and sorting by similarity (or disparity) may of course be performed in parallel instead of as successive steps.

Next, the digest dynamic image preparation processing  
5 in step S103 shown in Fig. 10 will be explained, in detail, with reference to the flowchart in Fig. 14. Fig. 14 is a flowchart explaining the digest dynamic image preparation processing shown in step S103 of Fig. 10.

In the digest dynamic image preparation processing  
10 shown in Fig. 14, partial scenes are merged into a digest in accordance with the algorithm explained below. As intermediate information, frame interval information is prepared, and after a target duration has elapsed, digest scene selection pre-processing is ended, after which frames  
15 are selected based on the frame interval information and merged to generate the digest. Processing for making the digest the duration actually specified by the user (digest dynamic image frame interval information preparation processing) is carried out.

20 First, in step S131, the duration of each partial scene (TS) and the duration of the digest (TD) are specified. Then, in step S132, scene change information for the first scene change, previously stored in a separate domain, is retrieved, and frame interval information for frames from this first  
25 scene change for a duration of TS sec. is stored.

Fig. 15 shows one example of frame interval

information. As shown in Fig. 15, each line of frame interval  
information is made up of an initial frame number  
corresponding to a unique scene number and scene change of  
the dynamic image, and a final frame number corresponding  
5 to the final frame of the scene TS sec. in duration.

Then, in step S133, using the sorted scene change  
information, the first scene change information in the sorted  
order is retrieved and added as a new line of frame interval  
information, and the total time is calculated. Then, in step  
10 S134, it is checked whether or not the end of the sorted series  
of scene change information has been reached. If the end of  
the sorted series of scene change information has been  
reached, processing proceeds to step S135, where it is  
detected that, since the number of scene changes is small,  
15 processing for adding scene changes to the frame interval  
information has been completed for every scene change, and  
a notification is made that the number of scene changes is  
small, and also specifying the number of seconds the digest  
actually reached (remaining time), after which processing  
20 returns.

If, in step S134, the end of the sorted series of scene  
change information has not been reached, processing proceeds  
to step S136, where it is checked whether or not the total  
duration is less than  $(TD) - (2 \times TS)$ . If the total duration is  
25 less than  $(TD) - (2 \times TS)$ , processing proceeds to step S137,  
where, using the sorted scene change information, partial

scene information for the next partial scene in the sorted series is retrieved and added as a new line of frame interval information, after which the total time is calculated, and processing returns to step S134.

5           Incidentally, when adding to the frame interval information in the processing in step S137, frames overlapping with the frame interval information will occasionally be added. This happens, for example, when scene change frames of adjacent scenes are less than TS seconds  
10   apart. In such a case, the frame interval information is revised in such a way as to exclude scene overlap. An example is shown in Fig. 16.

          Again, when the duration of a scene to be added to the frame interval information is less than TS sec., as shown  
15   in Fig. 8, only frames through the final frame in the scene are added.

          The duration of the digest as specified at a higher level is TD sec., and the processing of steps S24 through S27 is carried out as long as the total time occupied by the  
20   frames of the frame interval information does not exceed (TD-TS) sec. Then, when the total time exceeds (TD)-(2×TS), processing proceeds from step S136 to step S138, after which the final scene change information previously stored  
elsewhere is retrieved, and frames from the beginning of the  
25   final scene change for a duration of TS sec. are added to the frame interval information. Then a notification is made

that processing has been successful, and also specifying the time remaining, after which processing returns.

In the foregoing explanation, when the digest is short because the number of scene changes is small, if the total  
5 duration of the digest is at least a threshold value TH seconds shorter than TD seconds, the digest dynamic image preparation processing shown in Fig. 14 may be repeated gradually increasing the duration TS of each partial scene, thereby bringing the total duration of the digest closer to a  
10 specified duration. Even if processing is repeated in this way, the number of calculations can be held to a minimum if the foregoing control is performed, and thus no problems will arise.

Further, even if there are no scene changes, it is  
15 effective to perform exceptional processing, in which, after excluding blank scenes, frames are retrieved for a duration of T sec. from the beginning of the dynamic image.

Finally, the digest dynamic image replay or file preparation shown in step S104 in Fig. 10 will be explained  
20 in detail with reference to the flowchart in Fig. 18. Fig. 18 is a flowchart showing the details of the digest dynamic image replay or file preparation shown in step S104 in Fig. 10.

First, in step S141, it is determined whether to replay  
25 the digest dynamic image or prepare a file thereof. When a file is to be prepared, processing proceeds to step S142,

where, with reference to the frame interval information, the corresponding frames are merged to create a dynamic image file, and processing returns.

When, in step S141, the digest dynamic image is to be  
5   replayed, processing proceeds to step S143, where, based on  
the pre-processing for obtaining the digest, frames are  
extracted from the dynamic image data on the basis of the  
frame interval information, and the extracted partial scenes  
making up the digest are successively replayed using, e.g.  
10   an image writing function of the output section 40, thus  
replaying an apparently unified digest dynamic image. Then  
processing returns.

In the present embodiment, the digest, obtained from  
frame interval information obtained by digest dynamic image  
15   preparation processing, is thus converted into a file or  
temporarily replayed at high speed on the basis of the frame  
information for the partial scenes making up the digest.

When the digest dynamic image is to be converted into  
a single unified piece of binary data, image frames are  
20   successively appended on the basis of the frame interval  
information obtained by the preceding processing, to prepare  
a dynamic image in, for example, the AVI format.

However, the present embodiment is not limited to this  
example, and if instead of converting the digest dynamic  
25   image into a single unified piece of binary data, the digest  
is merely to be replayed, it is also possible, upon completion

of the partial scene information for preparation of the digest, instead of processing for merging the partial scenes, to successively replay the partial scenes using a dynamic image display API (such as Active Movie) of the computer's OS (such as Windows (registered trademark)), thus causing the partial scenes to appear as a single seamless digest dynamic image.

[THIRD EMBODIMENT]

The following will explain the foregoing processing following the flow of the actual processing.

To take a simple embodiment, the present frame and the preceding frame are each divided into a plurality of blocks horizontally and vertically, as shown in Fig. 9, and an RGB average value is calculated for each block, and the sum of squares of the difference in each channel R, G, and B of corresponding blocks of the present and preceding frames is treated as the frame disparity, which expresses the magnitude of scene changes. The smaller the frame disparity, the more similar the frames, and the larger, the less similar, i.e., the more likely that it is a scene change.

The following shows one example of an equation for making the above calculation.

[EQUATION 1]

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left\{ (P1_{iR} - P2_{iR})^2 + (P1_{iG} - P2_{iG})^2 + (P1_{iB} - P2_{iB})^2 \right\}$$

Here, i: shows the block being processed;



K: number of blocks into which frame is divided;  
P1iR: average value for R channel of ith block of  
preceding frame;  
P1iG: average value for G channel of ith block of  
5 preceding frame;  
P1iB: average value for B channel of ith block of  
preceding frame;  
P2iR: average value for R channel of ith block of  
present frame;  
10 P2iG: average value for G channel of ith block of  
present frame; and  
P2iB: average value for B channel of ith block of  
present frame.

Detection of blank frames can be performed using  
15 Equation 1 above by, for example, judging as blank frames  
for which the sum of squares of the difference of each R,  
G, and B channel is 0 or is less than a predetermined threshold  
value. Alternatively, blank scenes may be detected by using  
as a standard whether the average value for each of the R,  
20 G, and B channels for the present frame is 0 or 1, or exceeds  
or is less than a fixed threshold.

Based on the results of inter-frame similarity  
calculation, the scene change determining section 12  
determines whether or not there has been a scene change, and  
25 when it is determined there was a scene change, that scene  
is stored in memory as a scene initial frame, along with a

scene change ID number, and the similarity (or disparity), which expresses the magnitude of the scene change, and whether or not the scene is a blank scene, are also stored (scene change information).

5           Further, when the next scene change is detected, the immediately preceding frame is added to the scene change information as the final frame of the preceding scene. When processing has been performed to the end of the dynamic image, the frame number of the final frame of the dynamic image is  
10   stored as the final frame of the final scene change information. An example of scene change information is shown in Fig. 5, discussed above. Further, an optimum partial scene duration from the scene change frame is determined on the basis of human vision characteristics, so there will be no  
15   noticeable flicker. This duration is TS sec. The duration TS is based on various psychological experiments, and is not particularly limited, but is on the order of several seconds; as a result of experiments, it was found that good results  
20   frames for TS sec. from the first scene change previously stored in a separate domain, are stored as frame interval information.

          Within a scene, a frame interval of TS sec. for which the average similarity value is maximum is calculated as the  
25   "least change partial scene," and the initial frame of that partial scene and the average similarity value are stored

in the scene change information shown in Fig. 12, and a frame interval of TS sec. for which the average similarity value is minimum is calculated as the "most change partial scene," and the initial frame of that partial scene and the average similarity value are stored in the scene change information shown in Fig. 12.

The foregoing processing is performed for every frame of the dynamic image, and as a result, every scene change frame of the dynamic image can be obtained, as well as the similarity (or disparity), which expresses the magnitude of the scene change, whether it is a blank scene, and the initial frames and average similarity values for the least change and most change partial scenes are obtained.

If the foregoing processing is performed at the time of storing the dynamic image in the image memory 60, only the processing to be described below need be performed at the time of digest preparation. Thus digest generation is more convenient because it can be performed substantially in real time.

Further, in the digest scene selection pre-processing shown in Fig. 3 or Fig. 13, scene change information for blank scenes is excluded from the scene change information, and then, of the remaining scene changes, the chronologically first and last scene changes are determined, and scene change information pertaining to the first and last scene changes are deleted from the foregoing remaining scene changes and

stored in a separate domain.

Next, based on the results of sorting the scene change information by magnitude of scene change, frames for a duration of  $T$  sec. from each scene change are merged into  
5 the frame interval information in order from greatest to least magnitude of scene change.

When adding to the frame interval information, frames overlapping with the frame interval information will occasionally be added. This happens, for example, when scene  
10 change frames of adjacent scenes are less than  $TS$  seconds apart. In such a case, the frame interval information is revised in such a way as to present scene overlap.

Then, if the user has selected "prepare little change digest," referring to the data for the "least change partial  
15 scene," the partial scenes are sorted from greatest to smallest average similarity value. From the point of view of disparity, the partial scenes are sorted from least to greatest.

If, on the other hand, the user has selected "prepare  
20 much change digest," referring to the data for the "most change partial scene," the partial scenes are sorted from smallest to greatest average similarity value. From the point of view of disparity, the partial scenes are sorted from greatest to least.

25 In the digest moving image frame interval information preparation processing shown in Fig. 14, an optimum scene

duration from the scene change frame is determined on the basis of human vision characteristics. Then, frame interval information is stored for frames for TS sec. from the first scene change, previously stored in a separate domain.

5           The frame interval information shown in Fig. 4 or Fig. 12 is made up of an initial frame number corresponding to a unique scene number and scene change of the dynamic image, a final frame number corresponding to the final frame of the scene, and inter-frame similarity. Accordingly, the partial  
10   scenes can be merged into a digest in accordance with the following algorithm, but in the present embodiment, frame interval information is prepared as intermediate information, and when a target duration has elapsed, digest scene selection pre-processing is ended, and the digest is  
15   prepared by retrieving and merging frames on the basis of the actual frame interval information.

Conventionally, to determine whether or not a dynamic image is one the viewer wishes to view, it was necessary to perform accelerated replay, or to fast-forward and then  
20   replay, which were inconvenient for the user, but in the present embodiment as explained above, it is possible to automatically prepare a digest of high quality, and it can be determined instantly whether the dynamic image is one the viewer wishes to view. Further, since it is possible to set  
25   a limit on the length of the digest dynamic image, use on multiple levels becomes possible. For instance, if the viewer

is interested, it is possible to prepare and view a longer digest dynamic image before deciding.

Further, since a target duration for the digest dynamic image can be set, it is possible to prepare a digest dynamic  
5 image which can be stored even when there are limitations on the size of a dynamic image data header or a data domain of the memory medium.

[FOURTH EMBODIMENT]

In the foregoing embodiments, scene changes were  
10 detected using the sum of squares of differences between the present and immediately preceding frames in R, G, and B channel values for average colors, but there is no particular limitation to this algorithm. Further, the foregoing  
embodiments explained a method in which frames for, for  
15 example, 2 sec. from each scene change were synthesized into a digest, but there is no particular limitation on this duration.

The present invention may be applied to a system made up of a plurality of devices (for example, host computer,  
20 interface device, reader, printer, etc.), or to a single device (for example, a copy machine, facsimile device, etc.).

Further, the object of the present invention can of course be achieved by supplying a memory medium (or recording medium) recording the program code of software realizing the  
25 functions of the foregoing embodiments to a system or device, and having a computer (or CPU, MPU, etc.) of the system or

device read out and execute the program code stored in the memory medium. In such a case, it is the program code read out of the memory medium which realizes the functions of the foregoing embodiments, and the memory medium recording the program code makes up the present invention. Further, it also goes without saying that such a case includes not only cases in which the functions of the foregoing embodiments are realized by a computer executing the program code it has read out, but also cases in which the functions of the foregoing  
10 embodiments are realized by processing carried out in whole or in part by an operating system (OS) operating in the computer based on the instructions of the program code.

Moreover, it also goes without saying that the foregoing case also includes a case in which the program code  
15 read out from the memory medium is stored in a memory provided in an expansion card inserted in the computer or an expansion device connected to the computer, after which the functions of the foregoing embodiments are realized by processing carried out in whole or in part by a CPU, etc. of the expansion  
20 card or expansion device based on the instructions of the program code.

When the present invention is applied to such a memory medium, the memory medium stores program code corresponding to the flowcharts explained above (shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4,  
25 10, 11, 13, 14, and 18).

As discussed above, with the present invention it is

possible to automatically prepare a digest of high quality,  
in order to determine instantly whether or not the dynamic  
image is one the viewer wishes to view. Further, in systems  
or software which require setting a limit to the length of  
5 the digest moving image, a target duration for the digest  
dynamic image can be set, and thus it is possible to prepare  
a digest dynamic image which can be stored even when there  
are limitations on the size of a dynamic image data header  
or a data domain of the memory medium.

10 Further, with the present invention, by linking image  
feature calculation with human sensitivities, it is possible  
to automatically prepare a digest dynamic image in accordance  
with user desires such as "little change" and "much change."

As many apparently widely different embodiments of the  
15 present invention can be made without departing from the  
spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the  
invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof  
except as defined in the claims.



What Is Claimed Is:

1. An image processing system comprising:
  - calculating means, which calculate degree of
  - 5 similarity among a plurality of image frames of dynamic image data;
  - determining means, which determine scene-change frames based on the degree of similarity calculated by said calculating means; and
  - 10 dynamic image means, which perform automatic editing and preparation of a digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging frames for a specified duration of each scene delimited by a scene change.
- 15 2. The image processing system according to claim 1, further comprising:
  - detecting means, which detect blank scenes; and
  - exception processing means, which perform exception processing in which an initial image frame after exclusion
  - 20 of a blank scene detected at the beginning of the dynamic image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.
3. The image processing system according to claim 2, wherein said exception processing means also perform
- 25 exception processing in which a final image frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end of the dynamic

image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

4. The image processing system according to claim 3,  
wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames  
5 of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified  
duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first  
scene through a frame the specified duration from the  
scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the  
result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two  
10 scenes.

5. The image processing system according to claim 4,  
wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be  
merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-  
15 change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for  
a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change  
frame of the second scene are merged.

6. The image processing system according to claim 5,  
20 wherein when a mode which provides a target duration for the  
completed digest dynamic image has been indicated, a digest  
having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is  
prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of  
the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging  
25 scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes  
whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to

the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

7. The image processing system according to claim 6,  
wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest  
5 dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter  
than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in  
the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually  
increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

10 8. The image processing system according to claim 7,  
wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has  
been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning  
of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames  
are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target  
15 duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

9. An image processing method comprising the steps of:  
calculating degree of similarity among a plurality of  
image frames of dynamic image data;  
20 determining scene-change frames based on the  
calculated degree of similarity; and  
performing automatic editing and preparation of a  
digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging  
frames for a specified duration from each scene-change frame.

25

10. The image processing method according to claim 9,

comprising the further step of:

detecting blank scenes; and

performing exception processing in which an initial  
image frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the  
5 beginning of the dynamic image is deemed a scene-change  
frame.

11. The image processing method according to claim 10,  
further comprising the step of:

10 performing exception processing in which a final image  
frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end  
of the dynamic image is deemed a scene-change frame.

12. The image processing method according to claim 11,  
15 wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames  
of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified  
duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first  
scene through a frame the specified duration from the  
scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the  
20 result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two  
scenes.

13. The image processing method according to claim 12,  
wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be  
25 merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-  
change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for

a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change frame of the second scene are merged.

14. The image processing method according to claim 13,  
5 wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging  
10 scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

15. The image processing method according to claim 14,  
15 wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

20

16. The image processing system according to claim 15,  
wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames  
25 are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

17. A recording medium recording program code of an image processing method comprising the steps of:

calculating degree of similarity among a plurality of  
5 image frames of dynamic image data;

determining scene-change frames based on the  
calculated degree of similarity; and

performing automatic editing and preparation of a  
digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging  
10 frames for a specified duration from each scene-change frame.

18. An image processing system comprising:

calculating means for calculating degree of similarity  
among a plurality of image frames of dynamic image data;  
15 determining means for determining scene-change frames  
based on degree of similarity calculated by said calculating  
means; and

dynamic image means which perform automatic editing  
and preparation of a digest dynamic image of the dynamic image  
20 data by merging a specified duration of frames having a low  
degree of similarity with an immediately preceding frame or  
some preceding frames.

19. The image processing system according to claim 18,  
25 wherein on receipt of instructions to prepare a dynamic  
digest, said dynamic image means merge a specified duration

of frames within a scene which have a low degree of similarity with an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

20. An image processing system comprising:

5       calculating means for calculating degree of similarity among a plurality of image frames of dynamic image data;       determining means for determining scene-change frames based on degree of similarity calculated by said calculating means; and

10       dynamic image means which perform automatic editing and preparation of a digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging a specified duration of frames having a high degree of similarity with an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

15

21. The image processing system according to claim 20, wherein on receipt of instructions to prepare a quiet digest, said dynamic image means merge a specified duration of frames within a scene which have a high degree of similarity with  
20 an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

22. The image processing system according to claim 18, further comprising:

      detecting means, which detect blank scenes; and  
25       exception processing means, which perform exception processing in which an initial image frame after exclusion

of a blank scene detected at the beginning of the dynamic image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

23. The image processing system according to claim 19,  
5 further comprising:

detecting means, which detect blank scenes; and  
exception processing means, which perform exception processing in which an initial image frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the beginning of the dynamic  
10 image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

24. The image processing system according to claim 20,  
further comprising:

detecting means, which detect blank scenes; and  
15 exception processing means, which perform exception processing in which an initial image frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the beginning of the dynamic image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

20 25. The image processing system according to claim 21,  
further comprising:

detecting means, which detect blank scenes; and  
exception processing means, which perform exception processing in which an initial image frame after exclusion  
25 of a blank scene detected at the beginning of the dynamic image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.



26. The image processing system according to claim 22,  
wherein said exception processing means also perform  
exception processing in which a final image frame after  
5 exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end of the dynamic  
image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

27. The image processing system according to claim 23,  
wherein said exception processing means also perform  
10 exception processing in which a final image frame after  
exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end of the dynamic  
image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

28. The image processing system according to claim 24,  
15 wherein said exception processing means also perform  
exception processing in which a final image frame after  
exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end of the dynamic  
image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

29. The image processing system according to claim 25,  
wherein said exception processing means also perform  
exception processing in which a final image frame after  
exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end of the dynamic  
image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

25

30. The image processing system according to claim 26,

wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames  
of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified  
duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first  
scene through a frame the specified duration from the  
5 scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the  
result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two  
scenes.

31. The image processing system according to claim 27,  
10 wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames  
of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified  
duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first  
scene through a frame the specified duration from the  
scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the  
15 result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two  
scenes.

32. The image processing system according to claim 28,  
wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames  
20 of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified  
duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first  
scene through a frame the specified duration from the  
scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the  
result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two  
25 scenes.

33. The image processing system according to claim 29,  
wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames  
of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified  
duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first  
5 scene through a frame the specified duration from the  
scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the  
result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two  
scenes.

10 34. The image processing system according to claim 30,  
wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be  
merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-  
change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for  
a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change  
15 frame of the second scene are merged.

35. The image processing system according to claim 31,  
wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be  
merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-  
20 change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for  
a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change  
frame of the second scene are merged.

36. The image processing system according to claim 32,  
25 wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be  
merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-

change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change frame of the second scene are merged.

5 37. The image processing system according to claim 33, wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change  
10 frame of the second scene are merged.

38. The image processing system according to claim 34, wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest  
15 having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to  
20 the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

39. The image processing system according to claim 35, wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest  
25 having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of

the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

5

40. The image processing system according to claim 36, wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is  
10 prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

15

41. The image processing system according to claim 37, wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is  
20 prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

25

42. The image processing system according to claim 38,

wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest  
dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter  
than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in  
the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually  
5 increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

43. The image processing system according to claim 39,  
wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest  
dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter  
10 than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in  
the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually  
increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

44. The image processing system according to claim 40,  
15 wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest  
dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter  
than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in  
the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually  
increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

20  
45. The image processing system according to claim 41,  
wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest  
dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter  
than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in  
25 the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually  
increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

46. The image processing system according to claim 42,  
wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has  
been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning  
5 of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames  
are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target  
duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

47. The image processing system according to claim 43,  
10 wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has  
been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning  
of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames  
are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target  
duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

15 48. The image processing system according to claim 44,  
wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has  
been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning  
of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames  
20 are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target  
duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

49. The image processing system according to claim 45,  
wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has  
25 been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning  
of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames

are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

50. The image processing system according to claim 18,  
5 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

51. The image processing system according to claim 19,  
10 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

52. The image processing system according to claim 20,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.  
15

53. The image processing system according to claim 21,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

20 54. The image processing system according to claim 22,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

55. The image processing system according to claim 23,  
25 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.



56. The image processing system according to claim 24,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

5

57. The image processing system according to claim 25,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

10 58. The image processing system according to claim 26,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

15 59. The image processing system according to claim 27,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

20 60. The image processing system according to claim 28,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

25 61. The image processing system according to claim 29,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

62. The image processing system according to claim 30,

wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

63. The image processing system according to claim 31,  
5 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

64. The image processing system according to claim 32,  
10 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

65. The image processing system according to claim 33,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.  
15

66. The image processing system according to claim 34,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

20 67. The image processing system according to claim 35,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

68. The image processing system according to claim 36,  
25 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

69. The image processing system according to claim 37,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

5

70. The image processing system according to claim 38,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

10 71. The image processing system according to claim 39,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

15 72. The image processing system according to claim 40,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

20 73. The image processing system according to claim 41,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

25 74. The image processing system according to claim 42,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save  
a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

75. The image processing system according to claim 43,

wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

76. The image processing system according to claim 44,  
5 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

77. The image processing system according to claim 45,  
10 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

78. The image processing system according to claim 46,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.  
15

79. The image processing system according to claim 47,  
wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

80. The image processing system according to claim 48,  
20 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

81. The image processing system according to claim 49,  
25 wherein a user is able to select and specify whether to save a digest as a file, or replay the digest and discard the data.

82. An image processing method comprising the steps of:  
calculating degree of similarity among a plurality of  
image frames of dynamic image data;

5 determining scene-change frames based on the  
calculated degree of similarity; and

performing automatic editing and preparation of a  
digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging  
from each scene delimited by a scene change a specified  
10 duration of frames having a low degree of similarity with  
an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

83. The image processing method according to claim 82,  
wherein on receipt of instructions to prepare a dynamic  
15 digest, a specified duration of frames within a scene which  
have a low degree of similarity with an immediately preceding  
frame or some preceding frames are merged.

84. An image processing method comprising the steps of:  
20 calculating degree of similarity among a plurality of  
image frames of dynamic image data;

determining scene-change frames based on the  
calculated degree of similarity; and

performing automatic editing and preparation of a  
25 digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging  
from each scene delimited by a scene change a specified

duration of frames having a high degree of similarity with an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

85. The image processing method according to claim 84,  
5 wherein on receipt of instructions to prepare a quiet digest, a specified duration of frames within a scene which have a high degree of similarity with an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames are merged.

10 86. The image processing method according to claim 82, further comprising the steps of:  
detecting blank scenes; and  
performing exception processing in which an initial image frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the  
15 beginning of the dynamic image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

87. The image processing method according to claim 83, further comprising the steps of:  
20 detecting blank scenes; and  
performing exception processing in which an initial image frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the beginning of the dynamic image by said detecting means is deemed a scene-change frame.

25

88. The image processing method according to claim 84,

further comprising the steps of:

detecting blank scenes; and

performing exception processing in which an initial  
image frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the  
beginning of the dynamic image by said detecting means is  
5 deemed a scene-change frame.

89. The image processing method according to claim 85,  
further comprising the steps of:

10 detecting blank scenes; and

performing exception processing in which an initial  
image frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the  
beginning of the dynamic image by said detecting means is  
deemed a scene-change frame.

15

90. The image processing method according to claim 86,  
further comprising the step of:

performing exception processing in which a final image  
frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end  
20 of the dynamic image is deemed a scene-change frame.

91. The image processing method according to claim 87,  
further comprising the step of:

performing exception processing in which a final image  
25 frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end  
of the dynamic image is deemed a scene-change frame.

92. The image processing method according to claim 88,  
further comprising the step of:

performing exception processing in which a final image  
5 frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end  
of the dynamic image is deemed a scene-change frame.

93. The image processing method according to claim 89,  
further comprising the step of:

10 performing exception processing in which a final image  
frame after exclusion of a blank scene detected at the end  
of the dynamic image is deemed a scene-change frame.

94. The image processing method according to claim 90,  
15 wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames  
of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified  
duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first  
scene through a frame the specified duration from the  
scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the  
20 result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two  
scenes.

95. The image processing method according to claim 91,  
wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames  
25 of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified  
duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first



scene through a frame the specified duration from the scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two scenes.

5

96. The image processing method according to claim 92, wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first scene through a frame the specified duration from the scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two scenes.

97. The image processing method according to claim 93, wherein when a time difference between scene-change frames of two scenes in close proximity is less than said specified duration, frames from the scene-change frame of the first scene through a frame the specified duration from the scene-change frame of the second scene are treated as the result of merging of the scene-change frames of the two scenes.

98. The image processing method according to claim 94, wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-

change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change frame of the second scene are merged.

5 99. The image processing method according to claim 95, wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change  
10 frame of the second scene are merged.

100. The image processing method according to claim 96, wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-  
15 change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change frame of the second scene are merged.

101. The image processing method according to claim 97,  
20 wherein when the scene-change frame of a second scene to be merged falls within a specified duration from the scene-change frame of a first scene, instead of merging frames for a specified duration, only frames through the scene-change frame of the second scene are merged.

25 102. The image processing method according to claim 98,

wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

103. The image processing method according to claim 99, wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

104. The image processing method according to claim 100, wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes

whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

105. The image processing method according to claim 101,  
5 wherein when a mode has been indicated which provides a target duration for the completed digest dynamic image, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by first finding all of the scene-change frames of the dynamic image, and then performing processing for merging  
10 scenes into the digest preferentially, beginning with scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to the immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

106. The image processing method according to claim 102,  
15 wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

20  
107. The image processing method according to claim 103, wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in  
25 the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

109. The image processing method according to claim 105,  
10 wherein when there are few scene changes, and the digest  
dynamic image is more than a certain threshold value shorter  
than the indicated duration, a digest having a duration in  
the vicinity of the target duration is prepared by gradually  
increasing the specified duration for addition of each scene.

110. The image processing method according to claim 106, wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

111. The image processing method according to claim 107,  
wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has  
25 been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning  
of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames

are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

112. The image processing method according to claim 108,  
5 wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

10

113. The image processing method according to claim 109,  
wherein for a dynamic image for which no scene change has been detected, if there is a blank scene at the beginning of the dynamic image, the blank scene is excluded, and frames  
15 are extracted from the first non-blank scene for the target duration and treated as the digest dynamic image.

114. A recording medium recording program code of an image processing method comprising the steps of:

20 calculating degree of similarity among a plurality of image frames of dynamic image data;

determining scene-change frames based on the calculated degree of similarity; and

performing automatic editing and preparation of a  
25 digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging from each scene delimited by a scene change a specified

duration of frames having a low degree of similarity with an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

115. A recording medium recording program code of an image processing method comprising the steps of:

calculating degree of similarity among a plurality of image frames of dynamic image data;

determining scene-change frames based on the calculated degree of similarity; and

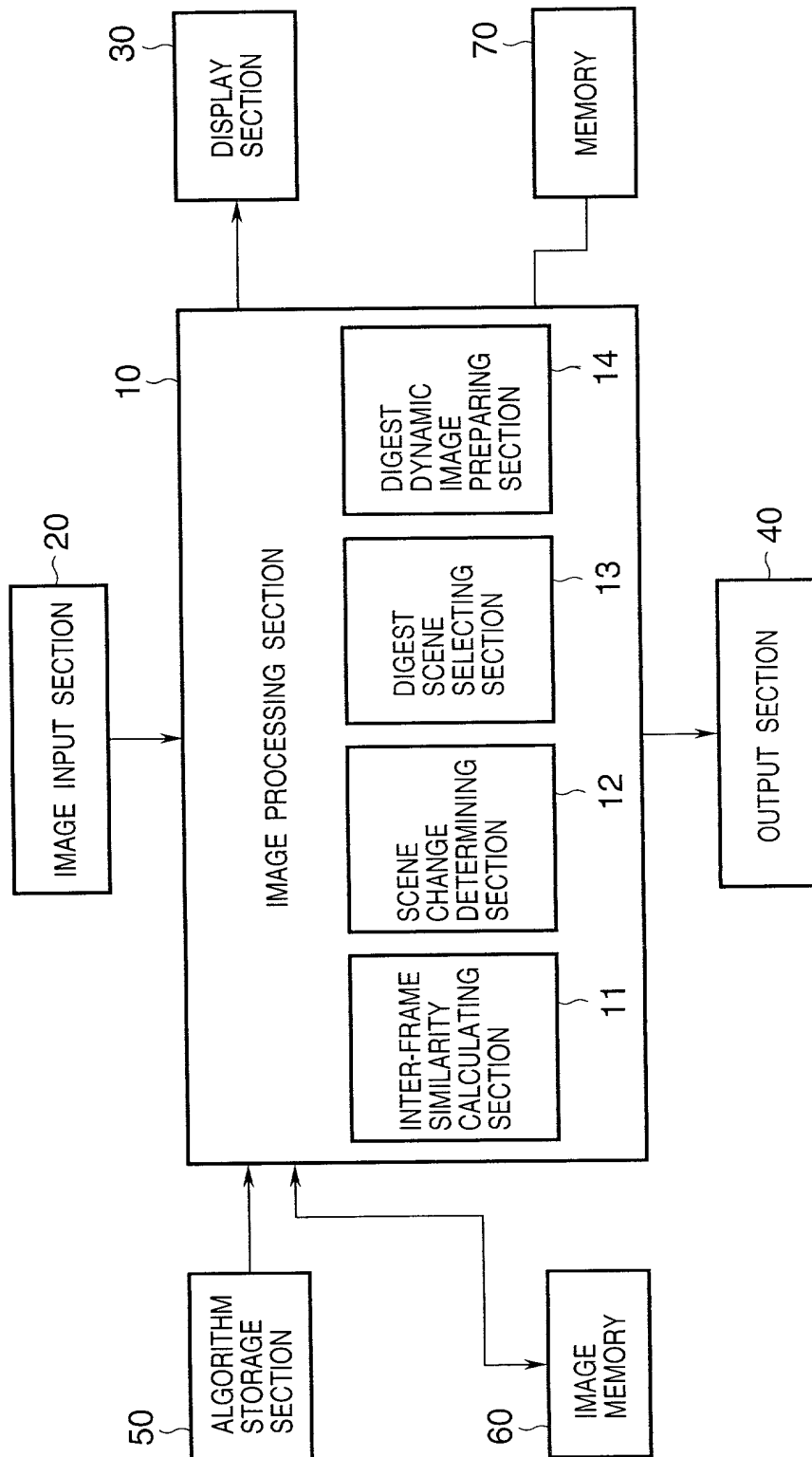
10 performing automatic editing and preparation of a digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging from each scene delimited by a scene change a specified duration of frames having a high degree of similarity with an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames.

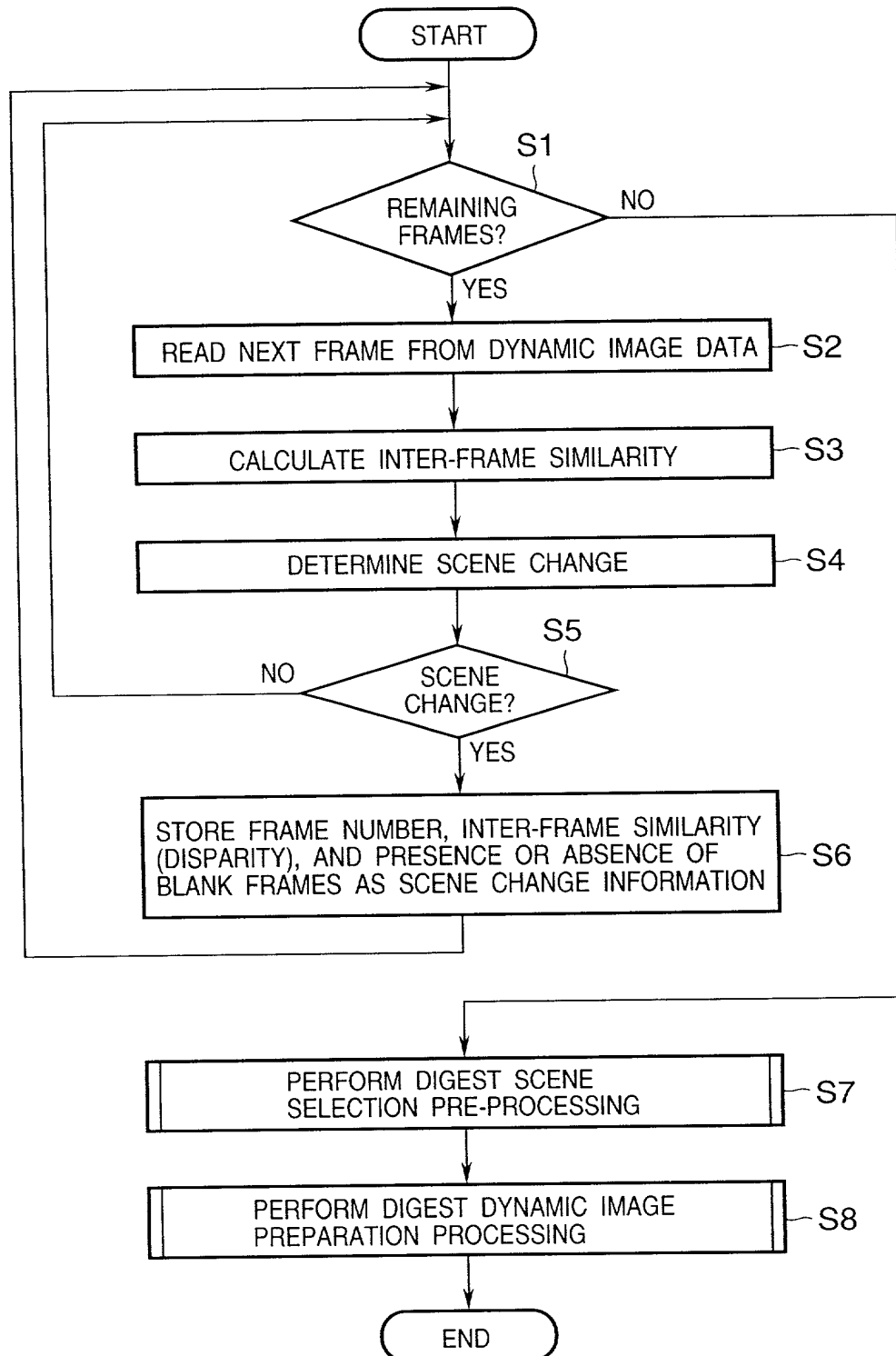
## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

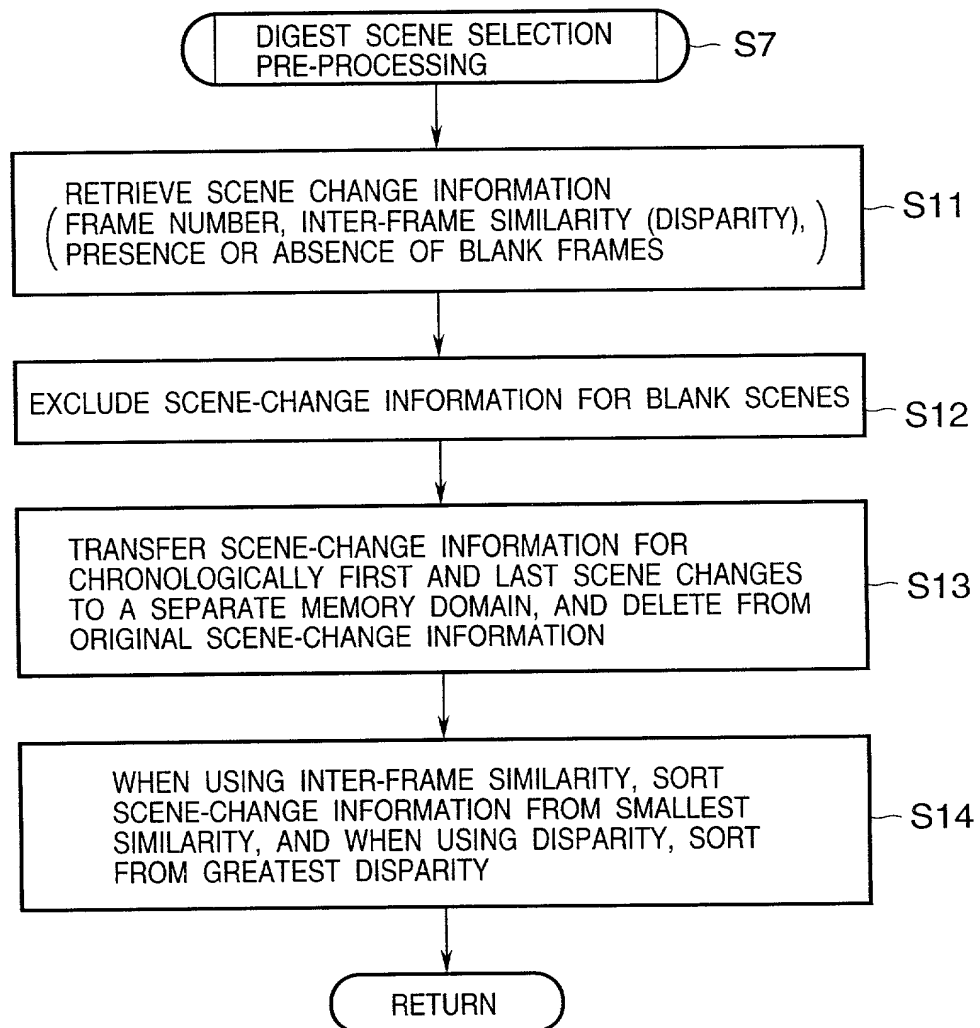
An image processing section 10 calculates degree of similarity among a plurality of image frames of dynamic image data, determines scene-change frames based on the calculated degree of similarity, and performs automatic editing and preparation of a digest dynamic image of the dynamic image data by merging a specified duration of frames, giving priority to scenes whose scene-change frame has a low degree of similarity to an immediately preceding frame or some preceding frames, or by merging, from scenes delimited by a scene change, a specified duration of frames having a degree of similarity in keeping with the user's indication of whether or not a "little change digest" or a "much change digest" is to be prepared.



FIG. 1



**FIG. 2**

**FIG. 3**

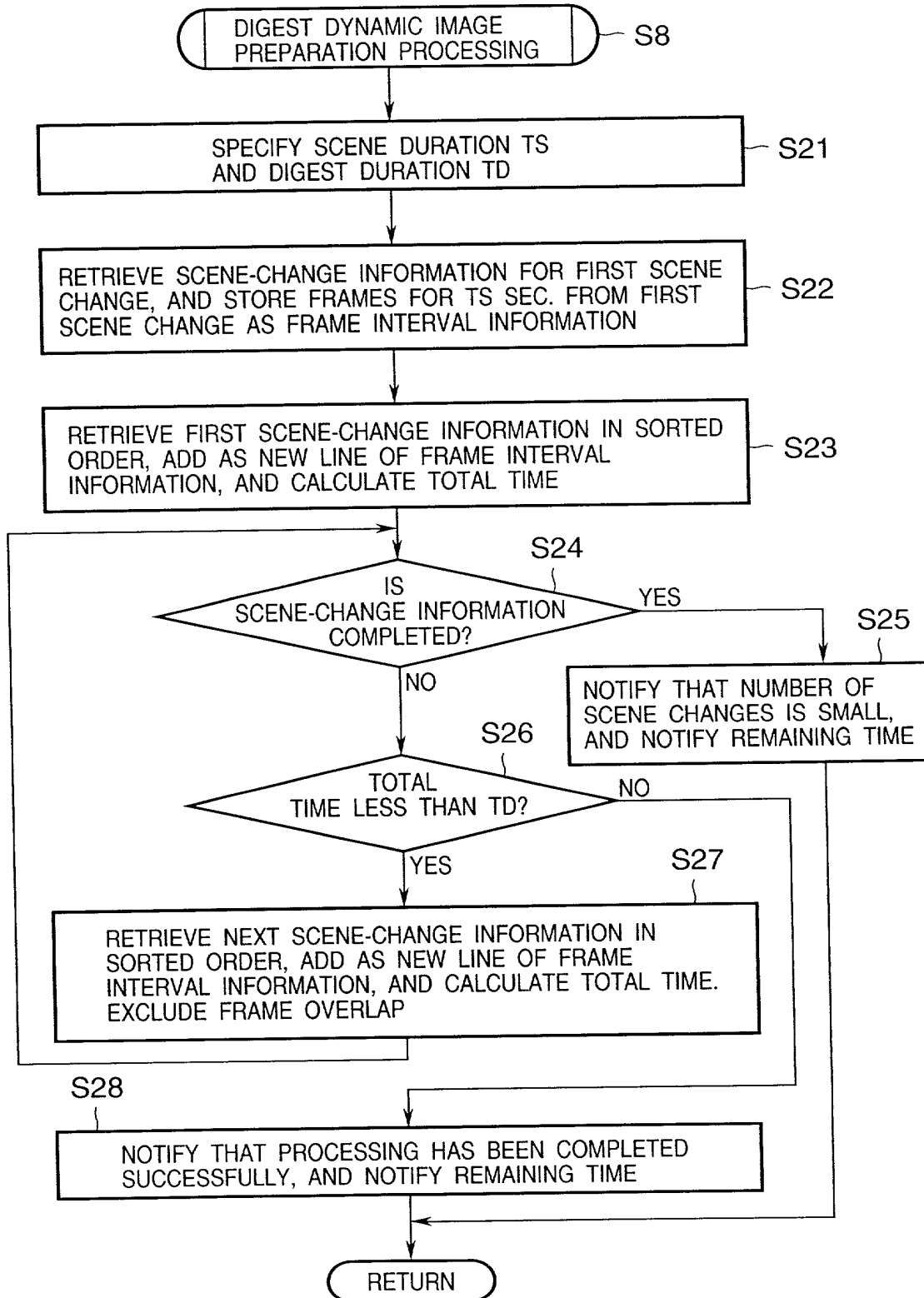
**FIG. 4**

FIG. 5

SCENE CHANGE ID	INITIAL FRAME	FINAL FRAME	MAGNITUDE	BLANK FLAG
0	0	9	100	1
1	10	15	50	0
2	16	35	80	0

**FIG. 6**

SCENE NUMBER	INITIAL FRAME	FINAL FRAME
0	10	15
1	30	35

FIG. 7

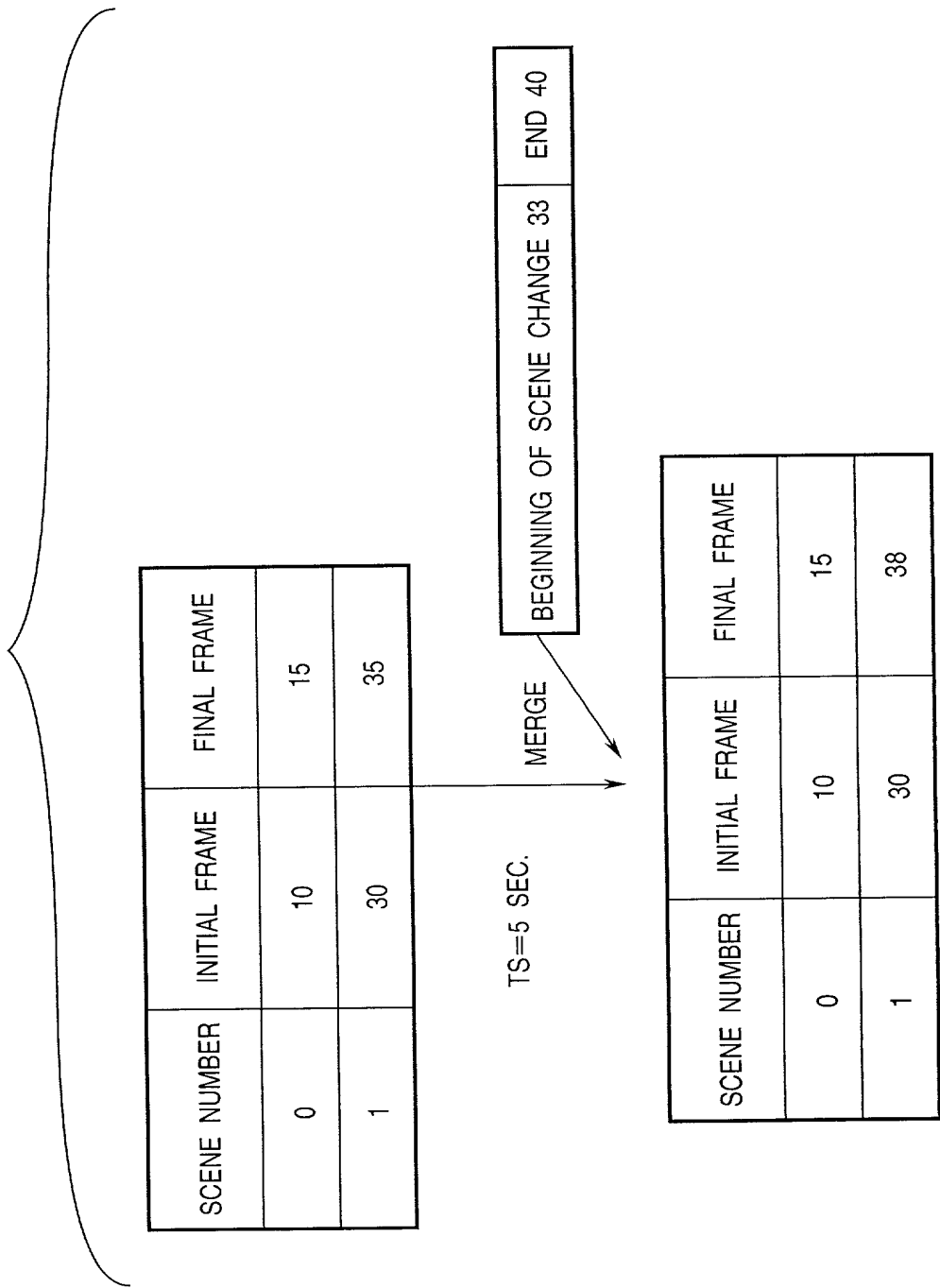
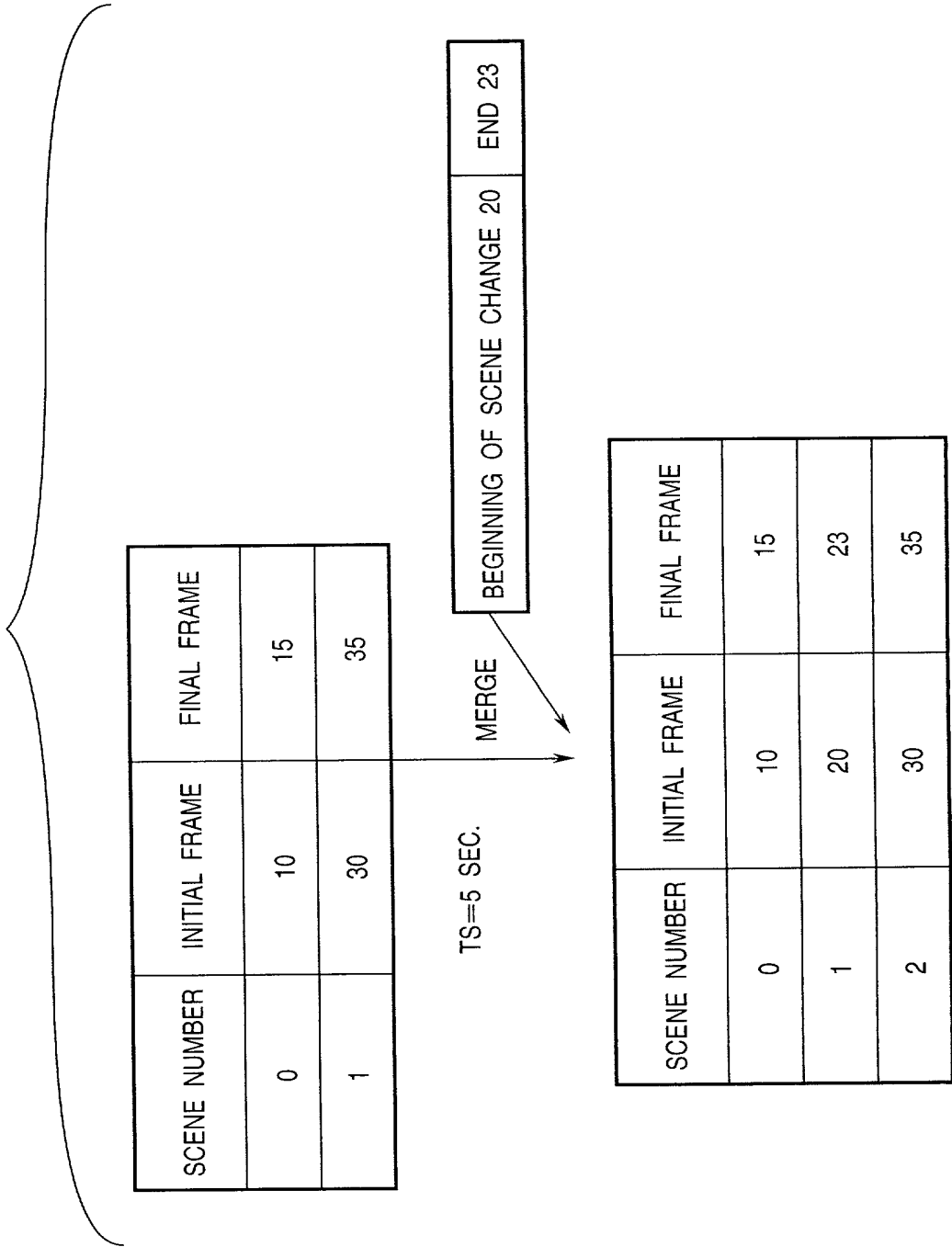
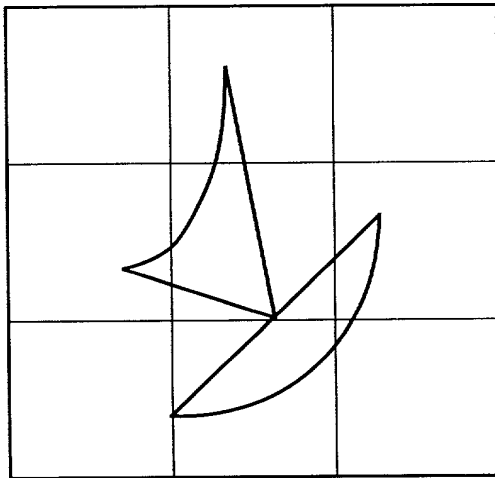


FIG. 8





**FIG. 9**



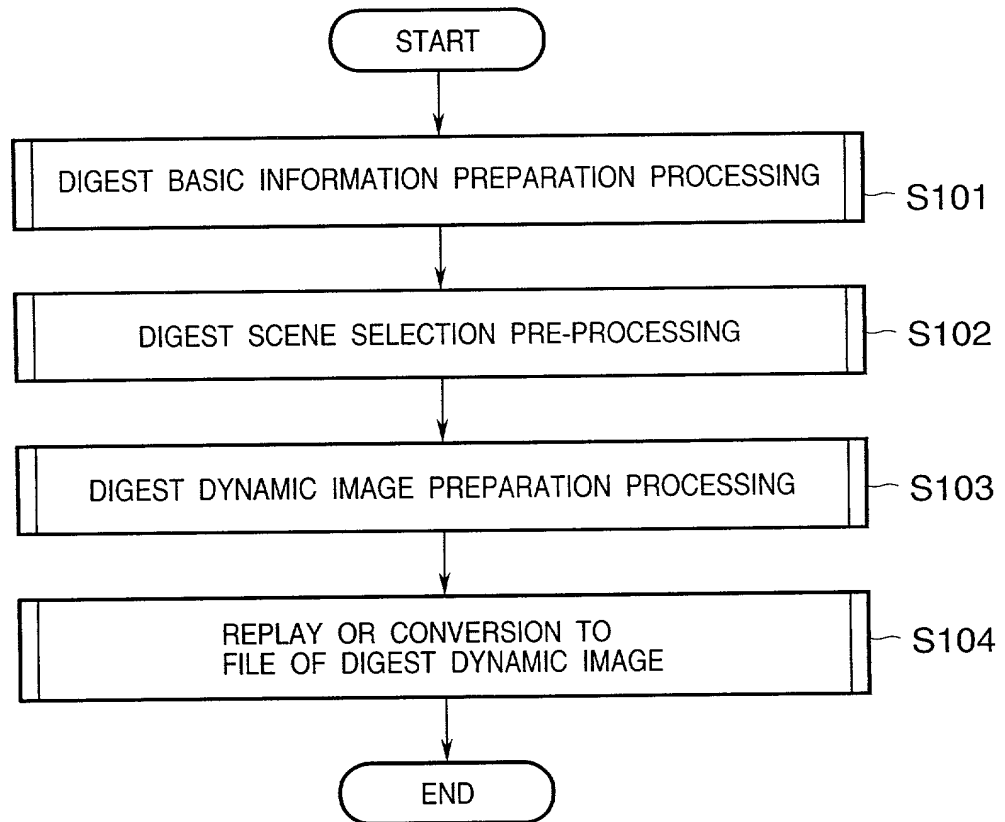
**FIG. 10**

FIG. 11

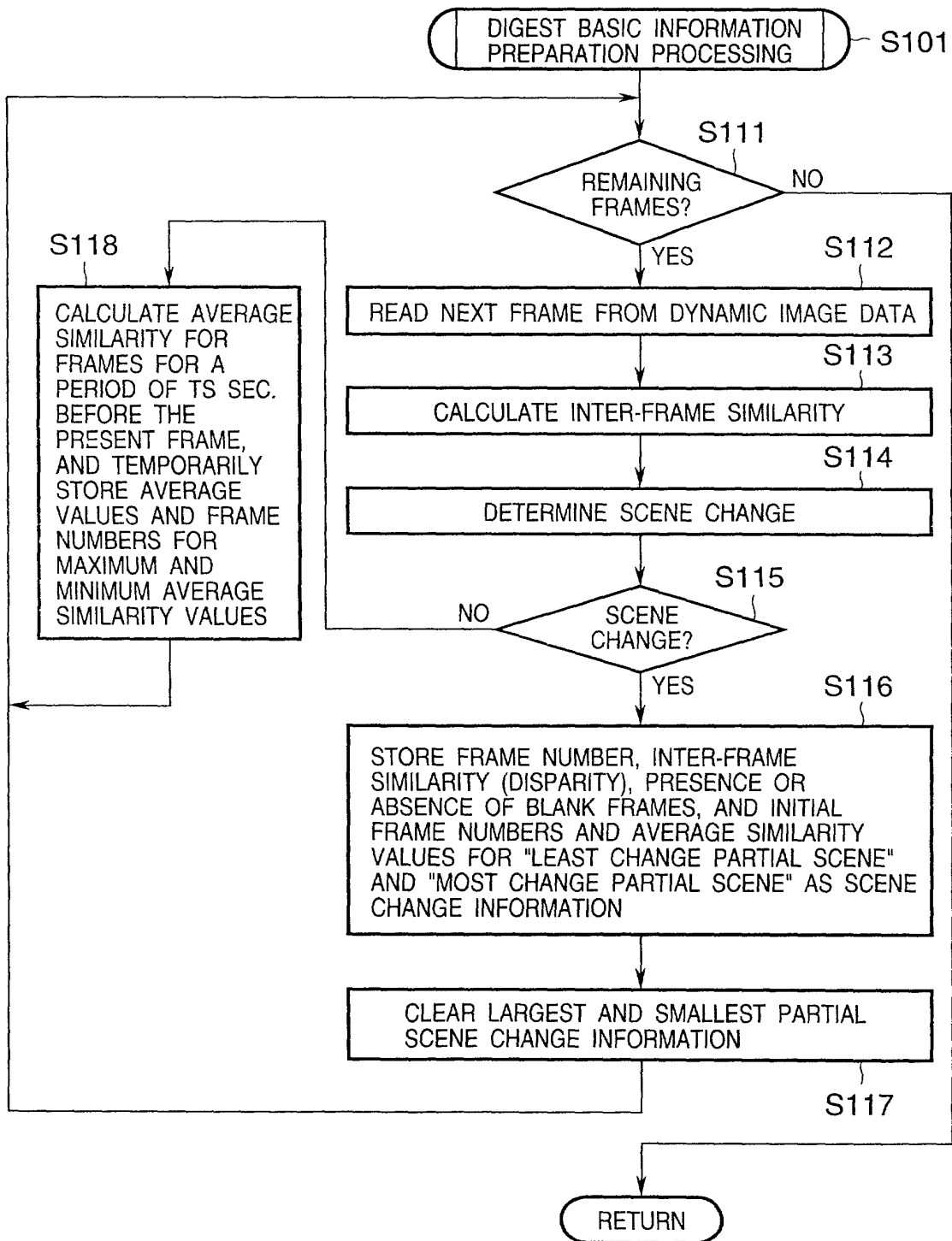
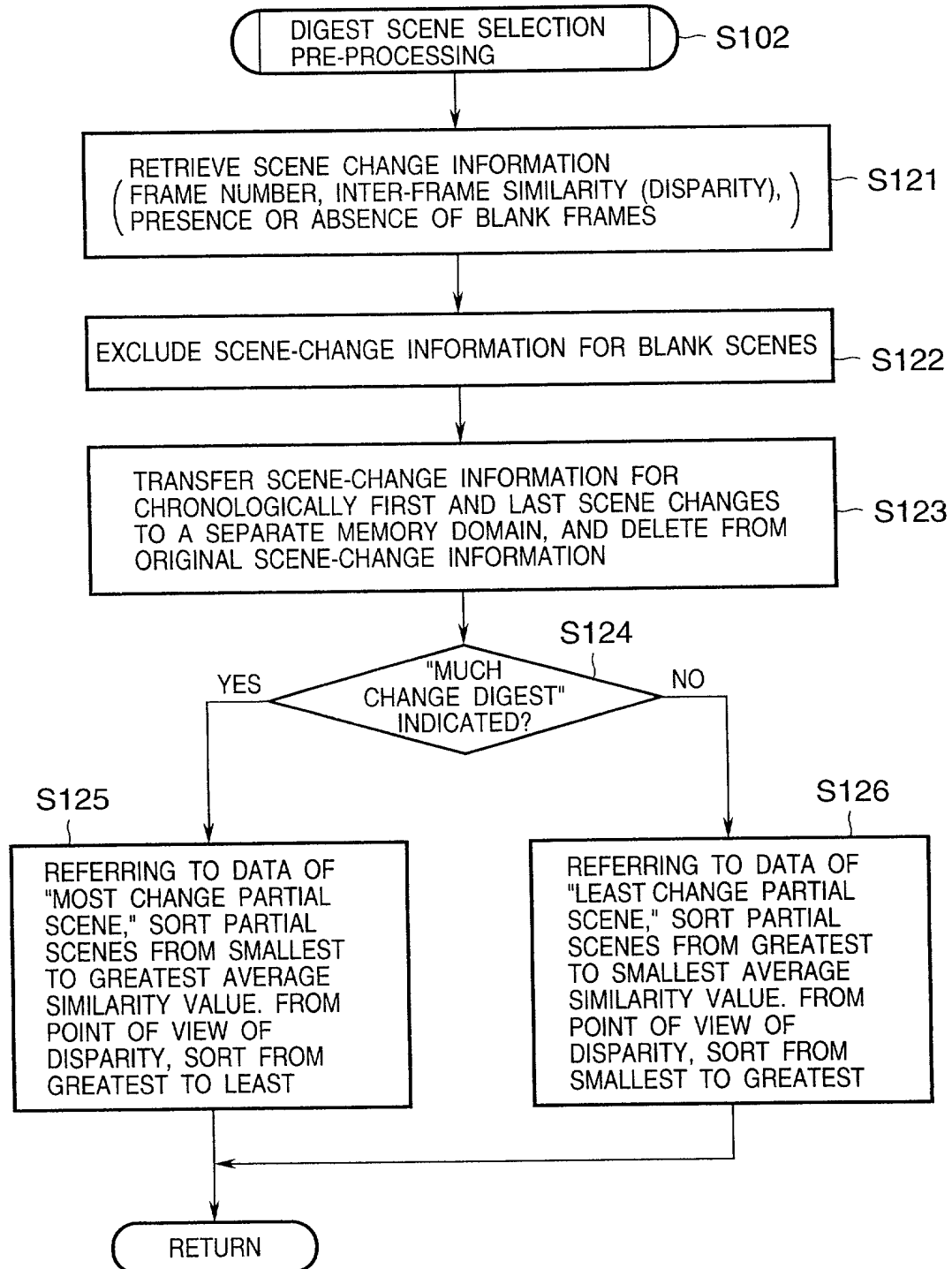
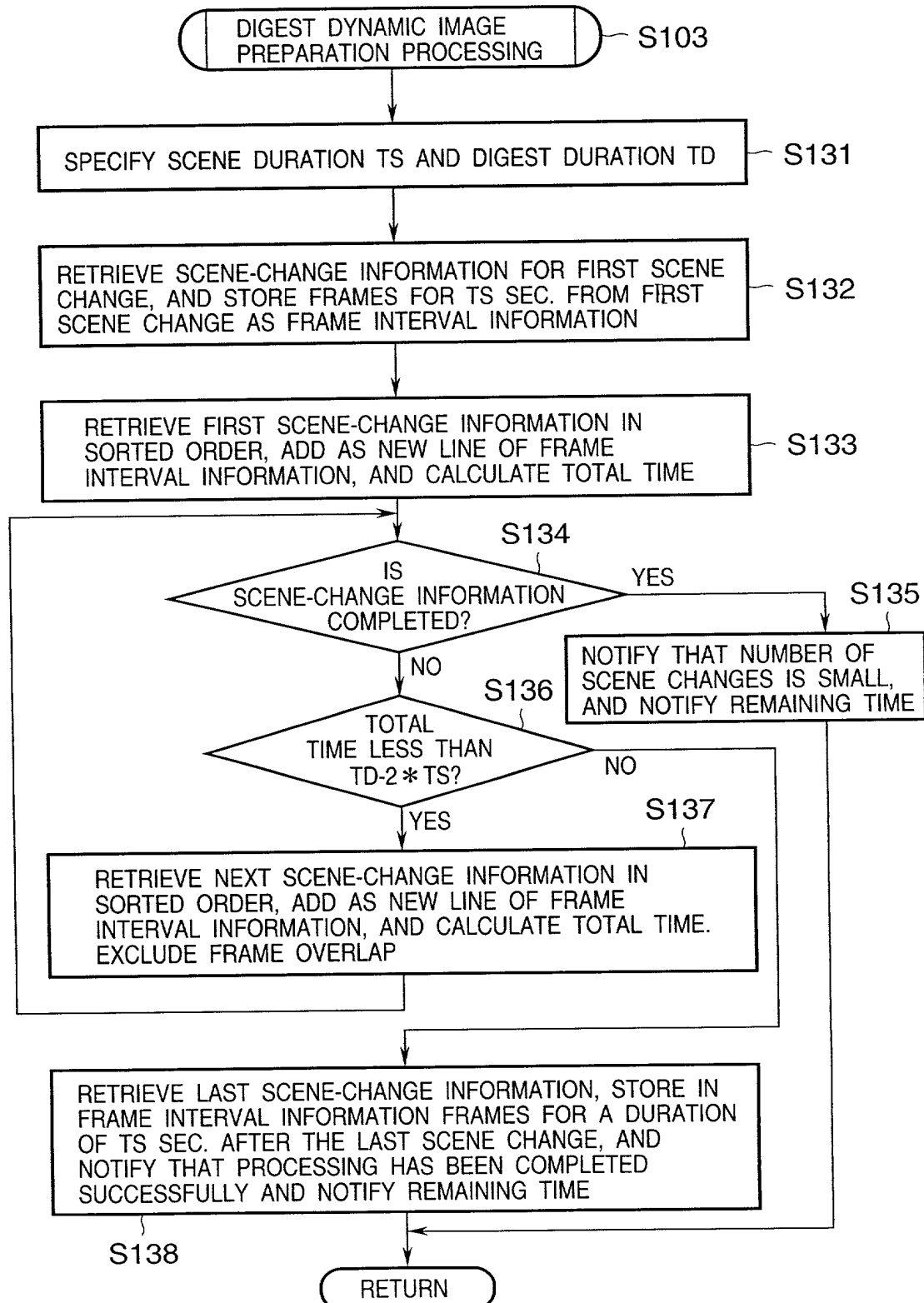


FIG. 12

SCENE CHANGE ID	INITIAL FRAME	FINAL FRAME	MAGNITUDE	BLANK FLAG	INITIAL FRAME OF LITTLE CHANGE PARTIAL SCENE	AVG. SIMILARITY OF LITTLE CHANGE PARTIAL SCENE	INITIAL FRAME OF MUCH CHANGE PARTIAL SCENE	AVG. SIMILARITY OF MUCH CHANGE PARTIAL SCENE
0	0	99	100	1	50	95	80	65
1	100	159	50	0	110	87	130	70
2	160	350	80	0	300	99	170	60

**FIG. 13**

# FIG. 14



**FIG. 15**

SCENE NUMBER	INITIAL FRAME	FINAL FRAME
0	50	55
1	300	305

FIG. 16

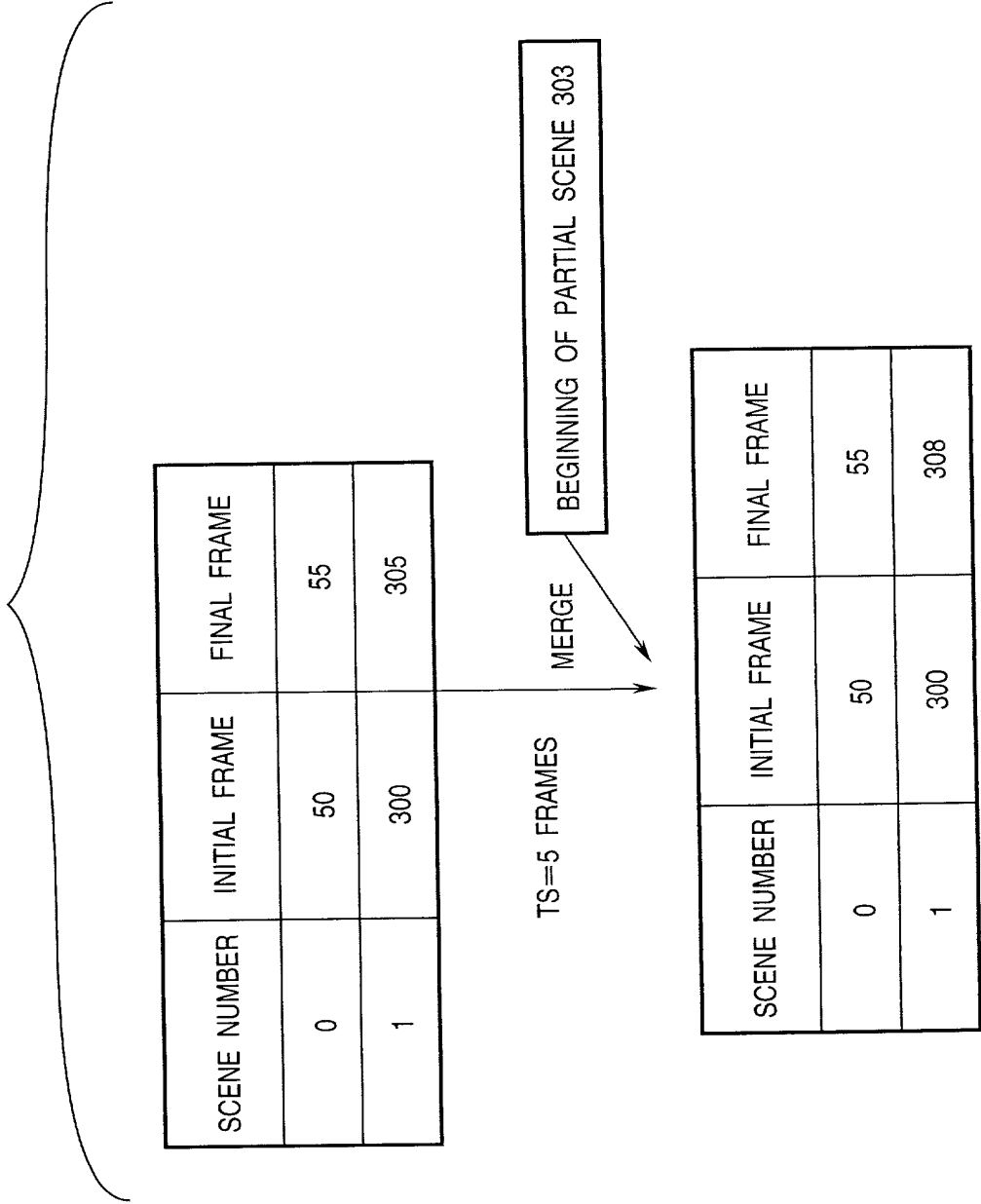
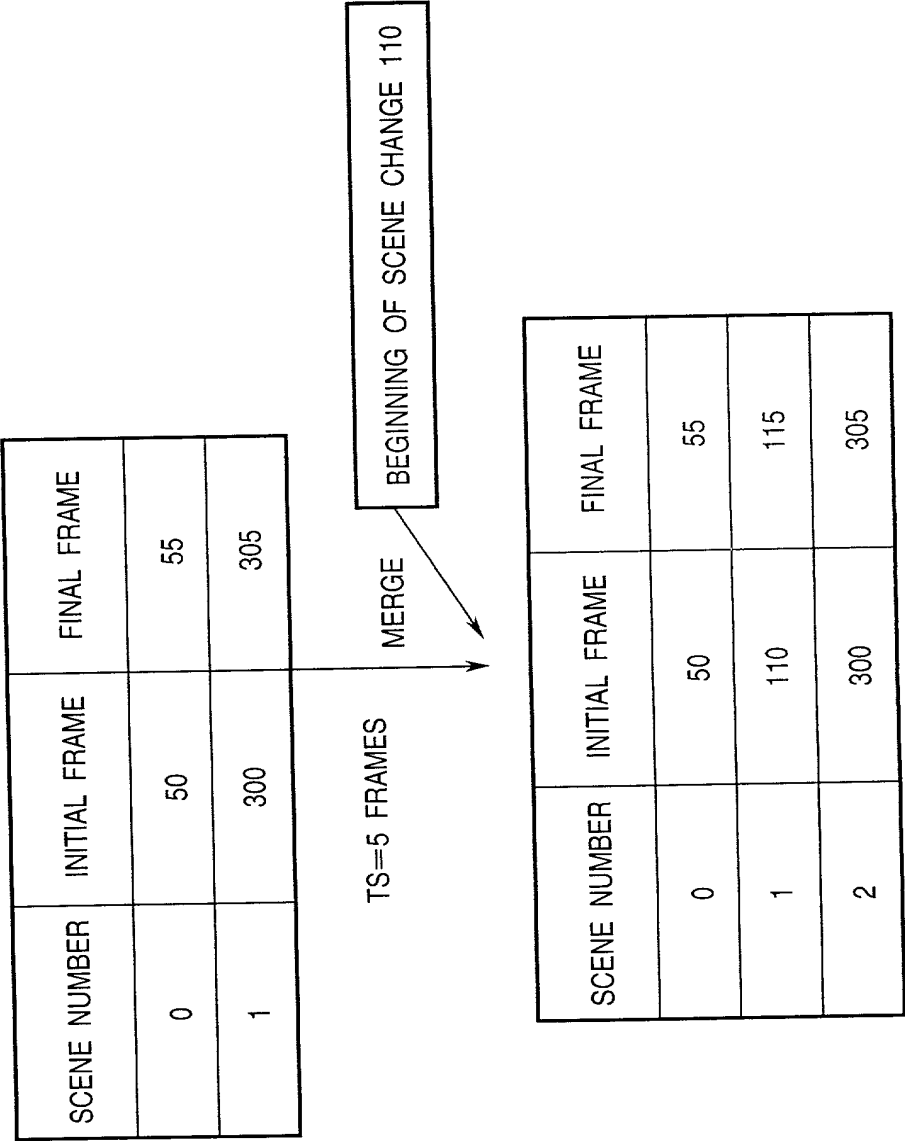
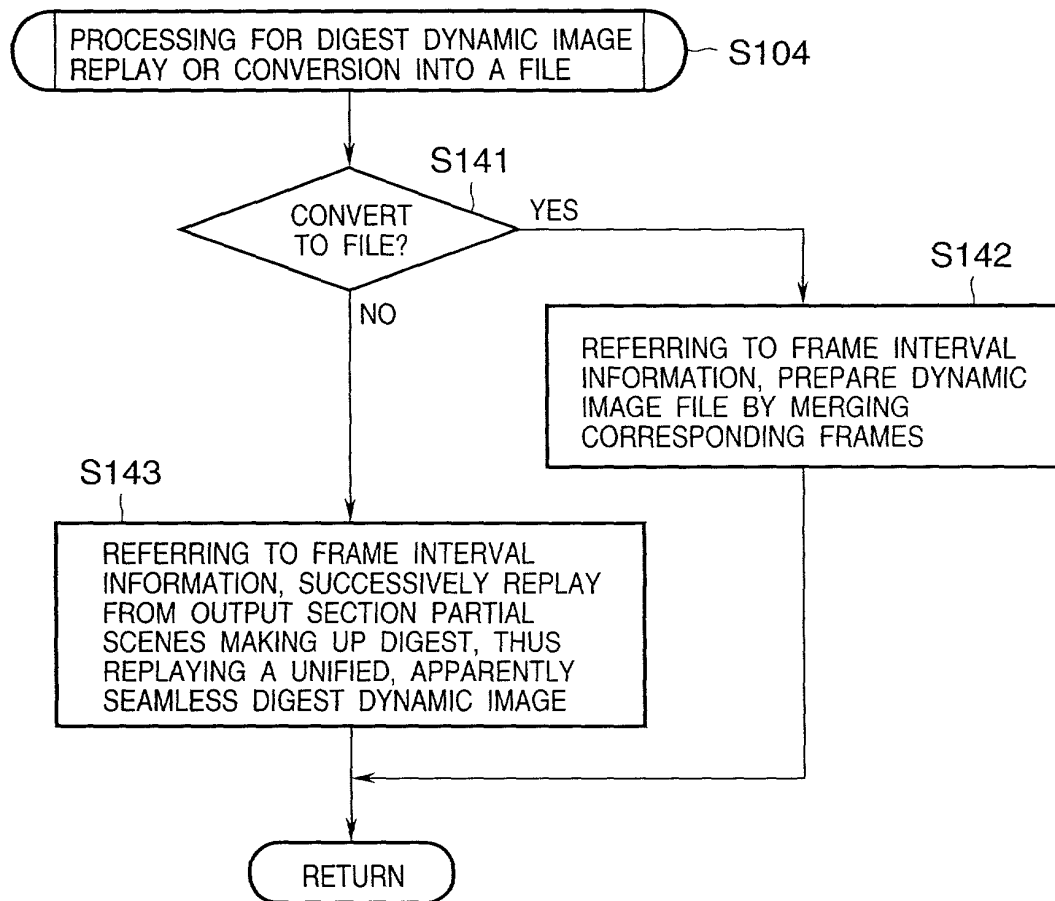




FIG. 17



**FIG. 18**

**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR PATENT APPLICATION**  
(Page 1)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled DYNAMIC IMAGE DIGEST AUTOMATIC EDITING SYSTEM AND DYNAMIC IMAGE DIGEST AUTOMATIC EDITING METHOD

the specification of which ☒ is attached hereto ☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application No. or PCT International Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designates at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)</u>	<u>(Yes/No) Priority Claimed</u>
Japan	11-036511	February 15, 1999	Yes
Japan	11-036514	February 15, 1999	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)</u>	<u>Status (Patented, Pending, Abandoned)</u>
------------------------	----------------------------	--

I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the firm and Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to the address associated with that Customer Number:

**FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO**  
**Customer Number: 05514**

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of Sole Inventor HIROTAKA SHIYAMA

Inventor's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Citizen/Subject of \_\_\_\_\_

Residence 19-22, Naruse 1-chome, Machida-shi, Tokyo, Japan

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